

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

FREW & CAMPBELL,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1879.

Our Secretary Sherman the Philadelphia Times says: "Mr. Sherman is a politician and has been a good deal of a time-server, but he has had the discernment to perceive, and the courage to act upon his perception that the path to success lay in disregarding the clamor of demagogues and going straight forward in his administration of the Treasury as though the principles of government finance were in no way questionable. It is in this that he has shown his strength."

At a meeting of the farmers of Northampton, Mass., on Wednesday last, to discuss the question, "What is the most profitable crop for us to raise this year?" Mr. A. T. Lilly, Treasurer of the Nonotuck Silk Company, said that he would be one of one hundred men to raise an acre of sugar beets, and that he would be willing to deposit \$100 in the bank to be paid to the man who could show the largest yield on an acre. During his remarks he said: "Sugar I can eat, but tobacco I cannot. When I come to my death-bed I wish to feel that I have done everything possible to benefit mankind and nothing to harm them; therefore I wish to encourage this industry, in the hope that it may yet largely supersede the culture of tobacco among us."

It is announced that 15,000 men Mennonites will arrive in this country from Russia during the present year. They will prove a valuable accession to the population of the Western frontier. They are a denomination of German Baptists, who have conscientious scruples against military service. Their exemption was guaranteed when their ancestors went to Russia in the last century, but the extension of compulsory service to all classes of Russian subjects has compelled the Mennonites to choose between submission to what they deem wrong and emigration. The Russian authorities have been anxious to retain them, and have promised that no conscripts from their ranks shall be actually compelled to bear arms, but that in case of war they shall be detailed to hospital and commissary service. They have had several years to choose, and the present is the last year. Many have already gone to the Northwest, while there is another settlement in Western Kansas. They are clannish and peculiar in their ways, but will eventually become Americanized. They have taught their fellow citizens, in regions where fuel is scarce, a useful lesson, by showing them how prairie grass may be used as an excellent substitute for coal or wood.

The new census bill as it finally passed Congress, and was approved by the President, is very generally admitted to be an improvement upon its predecessors. The New York Times, which is not given to undue praise of such things, says that while a better law might perhaps have been framed, the new one is, at any rate, "beyond comparison the best provision that has ever been made in this country for taking the federal census, and it is, on the whole, the most complete and perfect law in the world for the collection and publication of statistics." The salient features of the law have already been pointed out in these columns. It provides for a superintendent and one hundred and fifty supervisors to be appointed by the President; for the subdivision of the country into census districts of appropriate and manageable dimensions, so that enumerations may be completed at short dates; for several changes in the form and substance of the schedules, and for the separate taking of certain classes of statistics, as of trade, manufactures, &c., by a special corps of experts under the immediate direction of the superintendent. It seems to be highly important that in order to put the machinery of the law in the best possible working condition, and to get the greatest amount of good from it, the superintendent should be promptly appointed and directed to select and detail his staff as soon as possible. It is expected that the President will make the appointment of superintendent a subject of very careful consideration. The country does not contain many men competent for such a place, which should be filled not simply by an expert in the bureau details of such work, but by a man fully qualified in other ways. He should be a statistician in the broadest sense of the word, and not merely a compiler of figures; and he should also be a publicist, acquainted with what other governments have done to promote knowledge of their internal economies, and capable of perfecting the fullest sort of catalogue raisonné of the face of the country and the state of the nation in 1880. With the organization for the enumeration perfected in advance of the time set, the country will be able to escape the vexatious delays which have hitherto attended the publication of the results of the census-taking. The present law very wisely has limited the time allotted to deputies in which to make their returns of enumeration, so that the crude figures will all be in hand within a few weeks after the 30th of June, 1880, and the clerks in the census bureau will be able not long after to eliminate intelligent estimates from the mass, so that we may not be kept in suspense about whether or not we are making as much progress as we should. It is greatly to be desired that we should get at some of these facts and data as early as possible. The question of the condition of the national wealth and population in 1880 is very important in relation to a great variety of interests. There is an impression existing in some circles that the next census returns will show that our population has not maintained its normal rate of increase, and that the property of the country will show an aggregate value diminished below that of 1870, even after allowance is made for the fluctuations in currency when the enumeration was had. Property increased from seven to sixteen billions between 1850 and 1860, and from sixteen to thirty billions between 1860 and 1870, and we do not believe it has decreased in value

schemes since then; but there has nevertheless been a constant and unbroken annual increase of production, and the increased quality produced has, despite the decline in price, more than maintained the total value of the products. When the annual production, both in quantity and value, exceeds that of the previous year, there is hardly room to suppose that the value of the aggregate wealth has receded."

There has certainly been a large augmentation of farm products and of the rural and agricultural population, but how great this is can only be accurately determined from the census returns.

The Decadence of British Agriculture and its Consequences.
The decadence of British agriculture is attracting the attention of thoughtful men on both sides of the Atlantic. That the depression is great and that the outlook is dark no one attempts to deny. A correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

"One-third of all the workers in agriculture are told, transferred themselves to other employments in ten years. The number of agricultural laborers in England and Wales (including shepherds and fowling) has fallen from 1,114,311 in 1851 to 922,351 in 1871, and this movement has been going on in a but slightly varying ratio ever since. Thus an overstocking of the labor market in other branches of industry has been the result. Indeed, much of the present depression may be traced to agricultural causes. Nearly half of the land of Scotland, we are told, is owned by sixty-eight persons, and more than three-fourths of its land by 880 persons. Again, there are 3,200 of its people who do not own a square foot of its soil among them. Incidentally be it added, one-third of the people of Scotland are living in houses of one room only. These, it must be remembered, are statements of the Scotch farmers themselves. Could a better tale be told of England? Not one whit."

To find a remedy for this evil is one of the problems for English statesmen to solve. The matter has already received earnest attention there. The same correspondent propounds and answers the question as follows:

"What will be the ultimate effect of American competition on the English land question?" Probably there will not be too opinions on that point in the minds of those who have given close attention to the subject. It must lead to the adoption of free trade principles as applied to land or ruin the agricultural interests, and pretty well the country altogether for the matter of that, for no country can long prosper where profitable agriculture is impossible. The contest, however, will be a hard one, for free trade in land means not merely the removal of less disabilities, but the total abolition of entail, which is the very corner stone and stay of the aristocracy, and they will be ready for almost any compromise before submitting to such a revolution. But come it must, and, as in the case of the great French Revolution, the political doings on the opposite side of the Atlantic had a powerful influence, so in the coming changes in England the influence of American institutions will be equally great. There is no blinking the question. American corn and farm produce generally will be sold at cheaper prices in England, so that native-grown produce will have scarcely a chance.

The Junior Senator From West Va.—His Speech Last Friday.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It would have been better had the Senate listened to Mr. Herford's speech when he first announced his intention, several days ago, to make one, for he has evidently been employing the time in searching the records of Congress for precedents and authorities. To-day he was safely delivered of his great effort; consuming two hours and twenty minutes mainly in reading long extracts from musty public documents.

When the speech had been in progress about two hours, the honorable Senator picked up a volume containing three or four hundred pages of testimony taken in the Davenport investigation, and, beginning at the top of the first page with "What the witnesses" had read down through the page, turned over and read another page and another. As he turned the second leaf and evinced a purpose to read the book through there were signs of impatience; but he soon lost his place, laid down the volume and picked up another.

The speech was intended to be a reply to that of Senator Hoar in support of the resolution declaring that the attempt by one branch of the Government to coerce the others was revolutionary. Mr. Herford understood the purpose of the resolution to be a declaration that the attaching of irrelevant matter to an appropriation bill was revolutionary; and, of course, his speech itself was entirely irrelevant to any pending legislation. It was delivered chiefly to empty seats, the few Senators who remained paying no sort of attention.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Herford, of West Virginia, delivered a speech of two hours and a half duration in the Senate to-day, in opposition to Senator Hoar's resolution, introduced March 21st. Long speeches, even when uttered by the most prominent Senators, seldom command the attention of the full Senate, and it was not strange, therefore, that Mr. Herford, one of the light-weights of the body, should have addressed his remarks to an empty chamber, especially as they have been long advertised. This circumstance, however, did not appear to produce the slightest effect on his spirits. He never flagged from beginning to end, and if he had been addressing a crowd of 10,000 enthusiastic auditors, the stump, he could not have been more in earnest. It was a rambling and disconnected speech, of an extreme partisan order. He finished his effort by reading a solemn peroration, which included a poetic description of his mountain home, which have always hitherto attended the publication of the results of the census-taking. The present law very wisely has limited the time allotted to deputies in which to make their returns of enumeration, so that the crude figures will all be in hand within a few weeks after the 30th of June, 1880, and the clerks in the census bureau will be able not long after to eliminate intelligent estimates from the mass, so that we may not be kept in suspense about whether or not we are making as much progress as we should. It is greatly to be desired that we should get at some of these facts and data as early as possible. The question of the condition of the national wealth and population in 1880 is very important in relation to a great variety of interests. There is an impression existing in some circles that the next census returns will show that our population has not maintained its normal rate of increase, and that the property of the country will show an aggregate value diminished below that of 1870, even after allowance is made for the fluctuations in currency when the enumeration was had. Property increased from seven to sixteen billions between 1850 and 1860, and from sixteen to thirty billions between 1860 and 1870, and we do not believe it has decreased in value

From the Messenger.
We believe that there is not an empty house in town. It was thought at one time that the houses would not all be rented, and that there would be a very decided reduction in rents, but it was a mistake. If business should revive, and times become as they were a few years since, the high rents would not be felt, but under the circumstances, the rents are decidedly burdensome.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—At the Paris Exposition Omer Rakoczy Bitter Water received the highest award, because it is the only natural water known, and the best natural medicinal water extant for the cure of female and uterine diseases. A vine-glassful a dose. For sale by all druggists.

Sleep for Children.

There is no danger that children can sleep too much. The old proverb, "Who sleeps, eats," is illustrated in those little ones who eat most. Wakeful children are almost always peevish, irritable and lean. If they can be induced to sleep abundantly, they are quite likely to become good natured and plump. Their sleep should be as much during the hours of darkness as possible, and therefore it is better that they should go to bed before sunset to have their sleep out, than to lie long after sunrise in the morning. It is well to let any healthy, growing child or young person sleep till he wakes himself, and then give him such variety and amount of outdoor exercise as shall make him glad when bed time returns.

Everything Goes Wrong.

In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation are certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blades, the nausea, headache, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of bowels, blessings secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is the best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness and over-tension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

DIED.
MASON.—On Sunday, April 13, 1879, at half-past one o'clock P. M., LAURA, daughter of Harry J. and Mary A. Mason, aged 1 year and 6 months.
Funeral to-day (Monday) at 2 P. M., from 86 Twelfth street.

Special Notices.

ELECTRIC BELTS.
A sure cure for nervous debility, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. K. BEVINS, 43 Chatham street, New York.

NOVELTY IN ART!

The art of dying the hair in five minutes so as to deceive the whole world, has been discovered. **CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE**, is the only chemical combination in existence which changes the color of the hair without injuring the living principle which feeds, moistens and sustains the fibres.

Christadoro's Hair Preservative, a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone, a safeguard that protects the fibres from decay under all circumstances and under all climates. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, No. 33 William St., New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—WHEELING TIME.

TO	A. M.	P. M.
B. & O. R. R.	8:45	10:30
Cent. O. Div.	8:05	11:15
W. P. & R. Div.	5:55	1:25
Clev. & Pitt.	6:10	11:50
P. C. & R. L.	7:52	4:37

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

FROM	A. M.	P. M.
B. & O. R. R.	9:05	8:30
Cent. O. Div.	11:30	5:25
W. P. & R. Div.	10:30	5:45
Clev. & Pitt.	12:35	5:45
P. C. & R. L.	8:22	11:52

TIME TABLE.

ELM GROVE RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, April 1st, 1879, the Cars on the Wheeling and Elm Grove R. R. will run as follows: Cars will leave the city (corner Market and Eleventh streets), and Stann's at

TO	A. M.	P. M.
Stann's	6:15	6:15
Stann's	7:35	7:35
Stann's	8:55	8:55
Stann's	9:35	9:35

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE!

April 15, 16 and 17.

Lytic Opera Company.

"H. M. S. PINAFORE"

Full and Complete,

Large Chorus,

Full Orchestra,

New Stage Setting and Scenery.

POPULAR PRICES

OF ADMISSION.

Family Circle, 75 cents

Reserved Seats, 50 cents

General Admission, 25 cents

day, April 8, at Lucas' Music Store.

OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT,

APRIL 19th, 1879.

Engagement of America's unrivaled Prima Donna,

and the celebrated

Emma Abbott

Hess Grand Opera

COMPANY.

Grand Chorus and Excellent Orchestra,

SIGNOR G. OPERI—Musical Director.

For the MATINEE will be rendered the greatest of modern Lyric successes, the

CHIMES OF NORMANDY

With the following brilliant cast:

Mignonne.....Anna Montague

Germaine.....Zola

Boile Moore.....C. H. Turner

Marcel Villard.....G. F. Hall

Gaspard.....Henry Fiske

Sheriff.....Edw. Seguin

For the EVENING'S performance will be presented the grand work of Goethe,

FAUST!

Popular Prices.

First Floor, reserved, \$1.25; General Admission \$1.00;

GALLERY, 75 CENTS.

MATINEE, 10 and 50c.

Engagements WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16th, at C. Y. Lucas' Music Store.

CONCERT, BALL AND THEATRE—

BY THE

Harmonie Singing Society,

AT

TURNER HALL.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14th.

Admission for gentlemen and one lady 80 cents.

A male by

Kramer's Orchestra.

April 14th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board for a gentleman and lady, at two gentlemen, at

ap14 No. 10 SOUTH PENN ST. ISLAND.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

My wife, Rosa B. Hartley, having left my bed and board without just cause or pretension, the public is hereby warned not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ap14 THOMAS C. HARTLEY.

NOTICE—

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby warn all persons not to trust or harbor my wife, Caroline Hahn, on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ap14 LOUIS HAHN.

AMERICAN BAKING POWDER.

THE MOST RELIABLE ARTICLE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Sold by all dealers.

ap14

Wanted, Agents to sell our

Book, by which letters are written and copied in the same time, without the use of pen, ink, pencil, brush, or any other method of copying letters and documents. Sells at retail. Pays to handle it. Send for circular to manufacturers, P. A. MCDONALD & CO., Blank Book Makers, 150 Clark street, Chicago.

ap14

STEP-LADDERS—

From three to fifteen feet, and

AT VERY LOW PRICES

At the Hardware and House-Furnishing Store of

ap14

MILITARY BALL.

A Military Ball will be given at TURNER HALL,

on FRIDAY EVENING, April 12,

By Companies A, B and C. The proceeds to go towards relieving expenses of Steam Baitle. A Case, donated by C. W. Seabright, will be awarded to the officer receiving the highest number of votes.

ap14

ROAST PIG LUNCH.

Henry Otto, the Butcher Artist, has decorated a pig in very handsome style for the

New McLure House Saloon.

This I intend to serve up at a FREE LUNCH, with soup and trimmings, to be given TO-DAY from 10:30 A. M. to 12 o'clock, and from 7 to 9 P. M. The public is invited daily.

THE CHOICEST LIQUORS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PHIL. DUFFEY,

UNDER THE NEW McLURE HOUSE.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at public auction at the front door of the Court House, on

SATURDAY, April 19,

At 10 o'clock A. M., a double two-story Frame House, containing four rooms in each part, also frame stable, coal house and other necessary outbuildings. The lot is 30 feet by 100, situated on south-east corner of Jacob and Forty-eighth streets. This would be a good location for a Tavern or other business.

Terms made known on day of sale.

W. H. HALLER, Auctioneer.

ap14

BUDKE & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Casimere Suits to Order

\$10

Casimere Pants to Order

\$4

Black Cloth and Diagonal Dress Suits to Order

\$25

Melton, Chinchilla, Diagonal Overcoats to Order

\$16

A Full Line of the Above to Choose From

All goods tastefully cut, well trimmed, made in most fashionable manner, and warranted to fit.

It will pay you to give us a call.

BUDKE & CO.,

1108 MARKET STREET.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remains in the Post Office at Wheeling, Ohio county, W. Va., Saturday, April 13th, 1879. To obtain any of the following, the applicant must ask for advertised letters, giving date of list:

Burke William F. Kelly James W.

Brown D. H. McCormick M. M.

Clifford Master Lianos Milton Emma V.

Fulton Mrs. Mattie W. Marshall Albert T.

Greer H. H. Norman Cap John H.

Green H. H. Norman Cap John H.

Holmes Lemuel Toole Miss Kate

Johnson G. J. Woods Catherine

Keep John Williams P. M.

H. STERLING, P. M.

\$10 TO \$1,000 INVESTED IN WALL STREET STOCKS makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 71 Wall street, N. Y.

ap12

VICK'S SEEDS AND BULBS.

Tuberose, Gladioli, Dahlias, Lilies, Calladiums, Onions, Annonas, Clematis, Everlastings, Grasses, &c., at less than Vick's prices.

CHRISTIAN SCHNEPP,

Opera House Drug Store.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES AT

just received a fresh supply of Fine Tea, Fancy Family Flour, Sugar, Coffee and a general stock of Groceries, which we offer at prices as low as any other store in the city. Please call and examine our stock before buying goods elsewhere. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ap12

WINDOW SHADES—

Plain and Scalloped,

Made and put up to order.

STORE SHADES A SPECIALTY.

ZINK & MOREHEAD,

Furniture and Carpet Rooms,

ap12

CARPETS AND WINDOW SHADES—

Just received several desirable patterns in

BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

Also second lot of Scalloped Window Shades. Call and see them before purchasing.